

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FRENCH SENATE LIKELY TO VOTE FOR NEW ACCORD

Chamber's Approval of London Decisions Strengthens  
M. Herriot's Hand

## PREMIER CONSULTS HIGH ARMY OFFICER

Commission Expected to Begin  
Work Soon for Application  
of Dawes Project

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 25.—With the registration of a vote of 100 for Edward Herriot, almost 204 in the Chamber of Deputies, a notable victory for the Government has been scored. But it should be added that M. Herriot during the final night debate revealed himself a much bigger man than he has hitherto appeared. His speech was moderate, yet convincing. He carried with him many opponents as he showed the difficulties in obtaining more and the necessity of France reaching a accord which would end the long period of hostility not only between France and Germany but between France and the Allies.

Point by point he explained what had been done. It was easily the finest oratorical effort he has ever made and his whole conduct in the discussion in the Chamber was surprisingly good. He seemed to have grown more confident in his London experience and short enjoyment of power to have acquired that authority which was lacking. His method is similar to that of Raymond Poincaré, namely, repeatedly to interrupt speakers to reply to objections raised immediately.

### Longer Lease for Premier

At least a score of times he asked permission of deputies speaking to make explanations and thus when the time came for him to reply he had already disposed of the case of his adversaries in detail. With a solid government block of 250, he should be able to rally another 70 or 80 votes now that he has really found his feet.

Not only does approval of the London Agreement mean a new era in foreign affairs but it means a new and longer lease for M. Herriot. The last few weeks have transformed him and almost astonishingly he has risen to the full height of his opportunity.

It is not expected that the Senate will now create difficulties. One important reason for this is the fact that when M. Herriot asked General Desticke, chief of staff of Marshal Foch, to inform the Chamber of the views of Marshal Foch regarding the military occupation of the Ruhr.

In the French Chamber it is always possible for a non-member who is an expert to be invited to speak. General Desticke made statements which clearly will require further explanation. They may appear to be contradicted in some respects by indisputably authentic documents, notably memoranda written by Marshal Foch during the peace conference.

But although some elaboration is required General Desticke's declaration is significant: "Marshal Foch was always consulted by various cabinets regarding the problem of security. On two occasions when consulted on the military occupation of the Ruhr he said that the occupation had no relation with the security of France and maintenance of the French railway régime was not necessary to security. Marshal Foch was not consulted on the evacuation of Ruhrort, Duisburg and Düsseldorf, but concurs with article 429 of the treaty which considers evacuation of the Cologne zone harmless if Germany has fulfilled the conditions. In a more general manner Marshal Foch considers that security is amply provided by the treaty."

### Rules of Agent-General

Thus M. Herriot at least appears to have military authority for what he proposes to accomplish. M. Poincaré, too, repeatedly stated that occupation of the Ruhr had no relation to the problem of security but it was always believed that in fact he privately meant there was a connection. It is now understood that the Rep-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1924

General

Hayward Bridge Closed

Mrs. Ferguson Wins in Texas

Dawes Wins in West

Democratic High Command

Japanese Militarists Strengthen Position

Nationalist Wins

French Senate Likely to Approve Accord

Low Interest to Raise Prices

Dix League Wins Drive

Two Redwood Groves Dedicated

California Fair Opens Aug. 30.

Childs, President "Man of the People"

University Women Indorse Fellowship Plan

Women in India Has Ease Metals

Financial

Stock Market Easier Today

Stock and Bond Quotations

New York Stock Exchange

Steel Trade Has Definite Improvement

Stock Markets of Leading Cities

Shoe Trade Outlets Encouraging

South Africa Has Ease Metals

Sports

Major League Baseball

Boston Wins Bowles Trophy

Schedule for Practice Pro Games

From Metal Knights' Names

Kinsey Wins Tennis Doubles

New Swimming Champions

### Features

Art, News, Theaters, Music, Photo-

graphs, Home Forum

Courage

Educational Page

Sunrise Story

Aeronautics

Radio

Editorials

Letters to the Editor

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

The Odyssey of a Ford

## M. Herriot to Study Alsace-Lorraine

By Special Cable

Paris, Aug. 25

EDOUARD HERRIOT, desirous himself of examining the situation in Alsace-Lorraine and ascertaining how legislation can be modified progressively and French laws introduced, has decided to make a visit to the recovered provinces probably in the early days of October.

The Alsace-Lorraine question promises to be perhaps the most difficult of domestic problems.

## JUGOSLAV PLAN OF CONCILIATION PLEASES SOFIA

### Belgrade Repudiates Statements Published in Paris Paper

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Aug. 25.—The Bulgarian Government, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed on Saturday, is much gratified at the friendly gesture by the Jugoslav Government in keeping with the Davidovitch policy of conciliation.

The Jugoslav Administration has issued a prompt and vigorous repudiation of the article published in the Paris newspaper alluding to the tense situation in Sofia, the Jugoslav Government had sent troops to the frontier and was menacing Sofia. The Jugoslav newspaper accounts of a fresh assault on the Serb military attaché, Lieutenant-Colonel Mikovitch, the Sofia Minister of Foreign Affairs, Christo Kaloff, said to the Monitor representative on Saturday:

Guarding the members of the Jugoslav legation from insult and injury is our most difficult task in representing in a legal and diplomatic corps in our capital. Both the Minister, Mr. Rakitsch, and the attaché, Lieutenant-Colonel Mikovitch, as well as all secretaries and clerks, are constantly guarded by police and the military who is a task that taxes our strength.

Sofia is proud of its Macedonian refugees. Every inciting utterance of the Belgrade press produces a corresponding flash of feeling and resentment in the legation and diplomatic corps in our capital. Both the Minister, Mr. Rakitsch, and the attaché, Lieutenant-Colonel Mikovitch, as well as all secretaries and clerks, are constantly guarded by police and the military who is a task that taxes our strength.

If the issue between the militarists and the party leaders is forced now it will be a battle to the end. The militarists seeking to end the Cvetko Kara desire to compromise, although he is maintaining silence. Kirovski, president of the Kukush Liberalist Party, is showing a disposition to compromise with the militarists. The press generally favors drastic reduction.

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many other notables will extend formal greetings at the round-the-world flight. Lt. Lowell H. Smith and his companions, on their arrival here, F. Trubee Davison, chairman of the reception committee, announced today. Every branch of the Government will be represented in the welcome.

The time of their arrival at Mitchell Field, the landing place, will be decided after the aviators reach Boston, where they will change their landing gear from pontoons to wheels.

The War Department has requested the welcome committee not to include any elaborate social function in its program. Such a feature is to be permitted only when the flight has ended, on the Pacific coast.

## HARVARD BRIDGE TRAFFIC HALTED

(Continued from Page 1)

Drive and the Technology Buildings to Harvard Square.

Mr. Smith added that transfers would not be given to passengers desiring to walk across the bridge from Memorial Drive to Massachusetts Station, as they would save time by walking, and the transfers would be open to able-bodied men not being a traffic point. He estimated that 15 minutes would suffice for service from Central Square through the tunnel, with change at Park Street, to Massachusetts Station. Transfer of a shuttle car from Massachusetts Station to the Boston end of the bridge he thought impracticable because of the heavy cross streams of traffic at Newbury and Beacon streets and Commonwealth Avenue.

By his action Saturday closing the Harvard Bridge to all vehicular traffic Mr. Wilson has assumed the "face" of both the Metropolitan District Commission and the City of Boston, according to Mr. Wilson's remarks to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning.

After an investigation of the bridge had shown him that it was unsafe for vehicular traffic, the Commissioner said that he tried to have the Boston and Cambridge Bridge Commissioners close the bridge.

### Rights Asserted

In reply J. A. Rourke, Boston member of the commission, declared that "the entire structure from the Cambridge to the Boston abutments is in the hands of the Metropolitan District Commission, who are at liberty to allow traffic or prohibit traffic on the bridge. This department has withdrawn all activities from this bridge since July 28, 1924, previous to which we kept the roadway in fair condition for travel."

Acting upon the advice of the Attorney-General, the Metropolitan District Commission declared that it had not the right to repair and police the portions of the bridge in use, or to close the structure to traffic, this being still, under the provisions of the act of 1924, in the jurisdiction of the Boston and Cambridge bridge commissioners.

Mr. Wilson, after obtaining an opinion from the Attorney-General that he was within his rights in closing the bridge to vehicular traffic, took the order. Guards were placed at the Boston end of the bridge and at the Boston end of the draw span.

Mr. Wilson stated that his action was taken to protect the traveling public. The flooring on the upstream portion which had been kept open for traffic while the bridge was being reconstructed, he said, had come into such condition that it was no longer safe for vehicles to operate over it.

### POTATOES IN SOLID TRAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Four million barrels of potatoes were shipped from points along the Maryland-Delaware-Virginia peninsula during the season just closed. It is stated by the Peninsular Railroad Company, which handles the crop northbound in solid trains, and made special efforts to load, bill and forward each day's shipments in order to be prepared for a large volume of business on the following day. The Norfolk and Western, which runs through the most important part of the potato country, handled 3,500,000 barrels during the current season.

### AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO

After a long absence, the market for six months ended June 30, now presents \$176,880, equal to \$1.84 a share, compared with \$274,502 in the 1923 period, equal to \$2.85.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters  
Keith's—Vaudou.  
Majestic—Poppy. 8:15.  
Photoplay...  
Fenway—The Covered Wagon.  
Treasury—Drama. Life of Abraham Lincoln. 2:30. 8:20.  
Symphony Hall—The Sea Hawk. 8:15.  
State—Little Robinson Crusoe.

### TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon-reception to Jackie Coogan, youthful motion picture star, Copley-Plaza, 12:15.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES TOMORROW

WGI, American Radio & Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (560 Meters).  
7 p.m.—Stock market reports. Weekly reviews—Iron, Steel, and Steel industry—Iron Trade Report. Boston police reports—Boston police.

7:15 p.m.—Code practice lesson No. 32 and citizens' radio period.

7:30 p.m.—Program—request night of Brunswick selections.

8:15 p.m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

8:30 p.m.—WAC Dancer Dance—Meet Step and Strut.

7:30 p.m.—Talk—James Jackson—present state treasurer and candidate for governor.

8:30 p.m.—Orchestra.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## CALIFORNIA FAIR TO OPEN AUG. 30 AT SACRAMENTO

Agriculture, Education, Industry, and Commerce Unite in Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The California State Fair in its seventh consecutive year again draws to Sacramento Aug. 30 to Sept. 7 a host of the Commonwealth's citizenry from farm, hamlet and city. Here in great exhibition halls a state takes inventory of its achievements and aims, along agricultural, commercial, educational, social and industrial lines.

The fair is advertised as being "different" this year not only from its predecessors but from all other fairs held in the United States each year. Right to this distinction is asserted to be justified on diversity of products exhibited, unusual relationships established between the university and the State; liaison of co-operative marketing organizations to make the state fair an index of progress in farm organization and administration.

### Abundance of Exhibits

Although the past year has not been especially successful for the average California farmer, due to the dry season, yet reports indicate that the state fair will show an abundance of fruits and vegetables.

From the winter-swept boundaries of Siskiyou and Del Norte, to the tropical confines of San Diego and Imperial, California, come forth an abundance of produce as varied as is the season and soil in the State.

The exhibits are well housed. Long lists of agricultural machinery illustrate efficiency on the farm where a monarch is monarch to facilitate the use of subsoilers, dehydrators and tractors.

### Agricultural Vocational School

The agricultural vocational school in session on the fair grounds is a feature sponsored by the University of California and public schools of which 40 have enrolled. With the state fair as a workshop, these unique schools, housed in tents, offer the fundamentals of agricultural and home economics for hundreds of representative youngsters entering enthusiastically into this "back to the farm" movement.

The freedom of the entire grounds is theirs, and trained teachers, university professors and practical men of note will conduct classes. In addition to the "camp" over 3000 square feet of space has been reserved in the educational building for display and demonstration work.

Franklin Ellis of the State Education Department is "superintendent" of the "camp." A Mirror of Activities.

"We want this fair to show something more than exhibits of fruits and vegetables and fabrications," says Charles W. Paine, secretary.

"It should mirror the varied activities of a great State to note our progress in civic, commercial, industrial and social affairs."

"The state fair belongs to no single class, but to all the people, from the poorest boy and the smallest farmer to the greatest captain of industry. This year we have tried to tie in especially with the schools, the universities, the women's clubs, and the home. It is well that we take some note of our human progress rather than devote so much to live-stock exhibits and the like. This year's fair will be distinctive, human, instructive, purposeful. It should therefore be a success."

### Demonstration Work

Demonstration work along educational lines is presented by public schools, Indian schools, and state institutions with competitive exhibits by various class of students in California schools. The Parent-Teachers Association, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and scores of similar auxiliary organizations are active.

Believing that women should work to conserve the home and family, the Massachusetts Council of Women, a private organization whose membership is made up of Republican women and men, has set for itself the task of studying during the coming year the industrial and social conditions surrounding girls from 10 to 16 years of age as a necessary step toward procuring whatever effective legislation may seem to be needed to protect and help them. This work will be in addition to a vigorous campaign to secure a sweeping Republican victory at the polls in November as a means of incorporating the policies for which the council stands as a part of the everyday business of the Nation and State.

The council will work to pass the advisory referendum No. 7, to be taken at the state election, upon the question of ratifying the Child Labor Amendment, submitted by the United States Congress to the states. It has endorsed and will support a federal department of education, based upon President Coolidge's suggestion to Congress, as follows: "I do consider education a fundamental requirement of national activity, which, accompanied by allied subjects of welfare, is worthy of a separate department and a place in the Cabinet." A definite stand for law enforcement has been taken by the council and a resolution presenting its views in full will be published in a future number of the Elephant, the official organ of the council.

Emphasis on Ne-England-made goods in daily advertising is the leading suggestion made in a letter from the retail trade board:

Display New England-made merchandise in your windows, with appropriate cards, placards, etc. As this is the week in which fall styles

are displayed, it may not be possible to use all windows for New England-made merchandise, but where possible you should indicate that the merchandise is "made in New England," "made of New England material." Send me a copy.

The general All New England Week Committee is strongly of the opinion that New England-made merchandise should be sold at regular prices.

As far as possible, have merchandise within the store, appropriately to indicate its New England origin.

Use the stickers, posters and other material to be issued by the All New England Week Committee in advertising your customers with the name of New England Week.

Arrange meetings of store employees with speakers to explain the name of New England Week.

Arrange meetings of buyers to come to the fair and buy New England Week and that, all things being equal, preference should be given to New England-made merchandise in their purchases.

Germany and League

Germany may join the League of Nations, the not distant future, declared Prof. Sidney Bradshaw Fay of Smith College, but Russia's attitude toward the League has been "negative and vituperative."

The idea is to get people in New England to know their own products and use them. Everyone will benefit by the movement. It is hoped that the movement will gain in strength as it may become a permanent one for the benefit of this section of the country.

Buttons with the legend, "Please show me New England-made products," are to be issued to shoppers to wear during New England Week.

Orders for the official posters and other advertising material are being received in large numbers at the committee headquarters.

### ATLANTA TO HAVE AUTOMOBILE HOTEL

Boston Firm to Supervise Erection of Structure

Space for approximately 1000 cars will be provided in one of the largest garages in this country, to be known as the automobile "hotel" and to be erected at Atlanta, Ga., under supervision of a Boston engineering firm, it was learned today.

The use of the word hotel is deemed appropriate because of the unusual nature of the building which is designed specifically for garage purposes and will be built in a manner such as with the most modern equipment known.

The building is to be put up for the Ivy Street Corporation of Atlanta. The site has a frontage of 150 feet on Ivy Street, and a depth of about 200 feet. It is to be six stories high with a part basement, and is to be constructed of reinforced concrete with face brick and terra cotta trim.

The ramp design adopted provides for the aisles to be kept open at all times and all cars to be available in instant. This aids in making peak requirements easily met, for, according to the "camp" over 3000 square feet of space has been reserved in the educational building for display and demonstration work.

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## Colonial Gristmill to Grind as of Yore at Old Wayside Inn

Methods in Vogue in Lafayette's Day to Be Restored at Mr. Ford's Famous Country Place

As a detail in his determination to restore inasmuch as compatible the true Colonial flavor to Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., Henry Ford is constructing, on a portion of the farm across the road from the Inn, a stone mill, where wheat and corn can be ground in the manner common to the eighteenth century. The day long, before Lafayette visited there and the Tales were told in the tawny glow of the parlor fire.

A possible eighth of a mile up the road, and on the opposite side from the Inn, there is an ancient water mill, wrapped now in the silence of disuse, close to the pond that has supplied its race for decades. For all the long years of service the mill has remained practically unblended. Its stone is solid, its timber is solid, filled with the phantom perfume of sturdy timbers. Without its shingles have been deeply bronzed by the weathers and most of the structure, except the very roof, is hidden behind the whispering luxury of wild grape vines and the errant shrubbery that always clusters richly in such a place.

### To Debut Pilgrim Days

There was, however, a water-driven mill on one of the two streams running through the property in 1730 and it is this mill which Mr. Ford plans to reproduce as nearly as possible. Some of the original equipment of the early mill has been

Speculative articles have been written about Mr. Ford's plan to place alongside the original house- place utilized in the Inn, for purposes of comparison, modern electric ranges, bath room fixtures, etc. This report and the one about developing the water power at the Inn for commercial purposes seem to be erroneous. Mr. Ford has no extensive plan for arranging the Inn in a manner that will sharply contrast the old with the new.

**To Tear Down Old Mill**

The pool down below is black and still, now that the wheel turns no more. The mill is hidden away from the hurrying traffic of the road, behind dull red farm buildings and presently it will be torn down after a room for the new mill which is further down the road and will need a clear way for its race from the pond.

The new race is under excavation. It is a heavy job, with cutting necessary to be made straight through solid rock most of the way. The entire mill will be constructed of stone and will be placed within full sight of the road. It is a part of Mr. Ford's plan that the passing public shall have opportunity to see the grist mill of the early New England farmers in action.

Long before the dawn of history cereals were an important article of food. In the crudest state of their use no grinding or cooking whatever was done. But cereals were among the very first agricultural products to receive cultivation.

Back in the days of the Egyptians, we can go to learn of the grinding of grain. In those days the process was carried on by means of mortar and pestle. The next evolution was the grinding between two roughened surfaces placed close together and between which the grain was reduced to powder. The upper and lower millstone method goes back undoubtedly to prehistoric times.

### Circular Stones Used

The circular wheel, or circular mass of rock, used for grinding, is the type Mr. Ford will employ. In order properly to accomplish the work the rock must be tough and hard and possess a cellular structure in order to maintain a rough grinding surface. Largely the stones of gristmills in this country have been of coarse granite, sand and stone. Quarries of this sort of stone are in Ulster County, N. Y., Lancaster County, Pa., and Montgomery County, Va.

Then there have been the celebrated French bührstones, consisting of a cellular chert to be found in the Tertiary of the Paris basin. The German millstones have been quarried from a sheet of basaltic lava found near Cologne. When millstones have been imported here they have come in small pieces and then have been built up into wheels. The domestic stones, dressed to form a solid wheel, with the advent of a similar process for the manufacture of flour the use of millstones on any considerable scale was greatly curtailed in this country, and in 1913 the production of millstones in the United States was only valued at \$56,123.

The stone for such a mill as Mr. Ford is constructing is usually between 5 and 8 feet in diameter. The millstone is inclosed and the ground flour passes down through spouts which carry it to the other compartments used in the process.

### Longfellow's Version

Longfellow wrote of a mill: "I lay down on the farms; 'Tis the harvest of grain, see The harvest that is to be . . ."

And again a mill will survey the countryside from Wayside Inn.

At his Dearborn home, Henry Ford has probably the most complete collection of early American household objects owned by any individual or institution in America.

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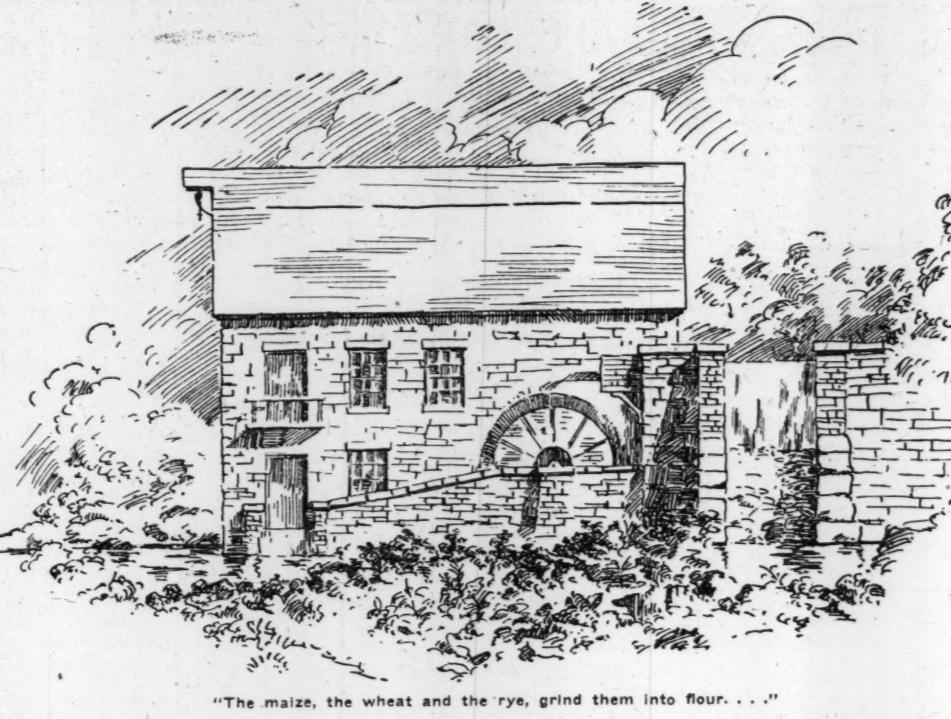
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## As Ford Mill at Sudbury, Mass., Will Look When Completed



"The maize, the wheat and the rye, grind them into flour . . ."

the recently reorganized and commercially domestic commerce division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, according to Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager.

Mr. Sweetser says that Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau in Washington, has had pamphlets prepared by experts, each one dealing with specific problems, from the practical rather than the theoretical viewpoint. Previous surveys and studies have been made from the viewpoint of costs, attacking the problem from the standpoint of technique and procedure, rather than with the idea of presenting facts and ideas affording a clear and understanding of the economic high lights that must serve as a basis for all retail activities in the effort of the retailer to serve his community as a true purchasing agent, he says.

Lawrence A. Hansen, former assistant secretary of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and afterward managing director of the Massachusetts Retail Merchants' Association, has had charge of collecting and editing the data. The first bulletin of the series, entitled "Budgetary Control of Retail Stores," soon will be available. Other studies nearing completion deal with "Community Advertising," "Retail Store Location" and "Cancellations and Returns of Merchandise."

In the first pamphlet, underlying fundamentals governing the importance of budgetary control, rather than numerous complicated formal statistical data, are discussed. The information clearly explains the necessity of its use and pictures the ultimate results that may be experienced in the building of a successful retail business, according to Dr. Klein.

Such work as these studies present can only be viewed as the forerunner of much larger and broader studies carried on under the direction of skilled organizers who understand the needs of the businessman and the procuring of the practical facts in fulfilling the retailers' needs for substantial information with regard to his business, says Mr. Klein.

**RAIL RECORD CHALLENGED**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The record for laying new rails on a branch of the Canadian National, near Moncton, N. B., as recently quoted in The Christian Science Monitor, is challenged by a review on the Pennsylvania System, where, by a review on the South Penn branch of the Cumberland Valley Division, a gang of 20 men put 156 P. S. 100-pound rails in place in one day.

THE first pamphlet, underlying

fundamentals governing the importance of budgetary control, rather than numerous complicated formal statistical data, are discussed. The information clearly explains the necessity of its use and pictures the ultimate results that may be experienced in the building of a successful retail business, according to Dr. Klein.

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**CONVENTION DATE SET**

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25.—The Democratic State Convention will be

held in Worcester on Sept. 29, the same day the Republican State Convention is held here, according to an announcement made last night by Robert R. Porte, chairman of the Worcester City Committee.

**MASONS TO GATHER IN PORTLAND SOON**

Convocation of General Grand Chapter in September

**PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25 (Special)**

The third annual triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the fifteenth triennial assembly of the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States will be held in this city, from Sept. 8 to 12, bringing to Portland a delegation of 2000 men and their wives from every state in the Union.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States will be held in this city, from Sept. 8 to 12, bringing to Portland a delegation of 2000 men and their wives from every state in the Union.

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# Art News and Comment—Theaters, Music, Photoplays

## Taking Art to the Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 12

MORE than once I have in these columns intimated that art is a commodity in the sense that it is bought and sold just like any other necessity of life. But the methods of artists disposing of their work have been very different in the past from those of other purveyors of wares. Hitherto the public has been expected to approach the artist, to visit his galleries, there is a feeling among some that the time has arrived when they must take their wares to the public.

Just how fruitful a first venture of this kind has been is shown by the success crowning the efforts of the Print Society, an international society of print makers and collectors.

It was in 1919 that Mr. Hesketh Hubbard persuaded six artists to join him in taking art exhibitions to the public in their own homes. They formed the Print Society, and circulated among its hundreds of collector members their portfolios containing prints by its artist members. This proved a great success, so much so that the Print Society's president, for this year, has invited artists from Canada, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, New Zealand, Australia, Malay, India, China, Holland, Italy, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Spain. Keepers of print rooms, curators of leading art galleries, editors of notable art magazines, are among the collector-members. The Print Society has thus been able to assist in some of the greatest permanent public print collections. Added to this, since its inauguration it has averaged 20 public exhibitions of its members' work every year of its existence.

### Prints for Schools

The Print Society holds the expositions in its own homes, while attempting to arouse interest amongst the younger generation, and with this end in view it has arranged lectures and exhibitions of prints at many schools and schools of art. As many as 8000 or 9000 prints are thus kept in constant circulation.

All this sounds like the work of a big organization, but in point of fact, the Print Society's headquarters are at Wood Green Common, a little hamlet of scarcely 200 inhabitants, in the outer suburbs of the New Forest, proving that even an international exhibiting organization can be run from a remote headquarters.

The ambitions of the society are laudable, for they are slowly working for the organization of a series of really representative international graphic art exhibitions not confined to its members, in London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Brussels, Madrid, Lisbon, Florence, Melbourne, Auckland, Cape Town, Tokyo, Calcutta, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York, under the auspices of art societies in these cities with whom they have already built up friendly relations.

Further, they also desire a London gallery, in which they can show the work of foreign artists, so that this international ideal which the Print Society has before it is one fraught with great possibilities, and which should receive the support of all who look upon art as one of the great ameliorating mediums for understanding between nations.

### Royal Academy Sales

Now that the Royal Academy has closed its doors, it is interesting to take stock of its sales. On the whole, the results can only be described as disappointing, in spite of the fact that these are a slight improvement on those of last year.

The pictures sold are 107 oils, 56 water colors, 52 black and whites, and 18 pieces of sculpture. The highest price was £1000 for "The Grey House" by Alfred J. Munnings.

This year, as is usual, a certain number of chosen works from the Royal Academy will be seen at the annual exhibition of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. Mr. Charles Munnings, which discussed "Portrait of the King" is among those pictures already invited.

From time to time the methods of the Board of Education in the choice of art masters comes in for some lively criticism. The only school the board recognizes is the Royal College of Art, and its diploma is essential to any who would teach under the Board of Education.

Mr. Carey Morris denounced in round terms at the meeting of the Honorable Society of Cymru, that he had in Liverpool, this practice. He urged the educational authorities of Wales to break away from the example set by the Board of Education, and his reason has a lot to be said for it. "Men like Brangwyn, Sergeant, and Augustus, John were not qualified to teach in the schools of the Board of Education! If those men offered themselves for an art school in Wales their services would be refused because they did not possess the South Kensington certificate. If they wanted to encourage true artists in Wales, the money must come from the money grant of the Board of Education."

This voice the opinion of many who have given this subject any thought, for it is a well-known fact that often enough the most brilliant students leave South Kensington without the diploma which gives them a teaching qualification. But it would seem that within its own walls under the present wise direction of Prof. William Rothenstein the Royal College of Art does not think its own diploma essential for its instruction; for I hear on very good authority that Mr. John Nash has been appointed an assistant master in design.

Readers of this column are well enough acquainted with Mr. John Nash as a water colorist of ability, and I have often enough emphasized one great quality of his work, and that is, its design.

If the idea is giving to Mr. John Nash a parallel position with Mr. Tristram in the design school, then this will be an experiment worth watching, for in Mr. Tristram the

Royal College of Art possesses a master of knowledge in the tradition of historical and practical design.

Mr. John Nash has none of this, and that only difficulty, perhaps, in what might prove an excellent arrangement would seem to come from the students' point of view, for he may well seem to be battered from pillar to post. None the less, Professor Rothenstein is a man of much courage and sagacity, two qualities more than ever needed in the direction of the art schools of England today.

S. K. N.

A New Art School for New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Under the eaves of the Grand Central Station, whose vast attic spaces have been gradually transformed during the past few years into commodious galleries for art, a new organization to be called the Grand Central School of Art, will make its bow to the public on the first of next October. The program of the new school states that it aims the development of individuality, of a more personal and original expression in art.

A well-balanced group of artists has been selected to put this plan into execution. Wayman Adams, Chester Beach, Jonas Lie, George Elmer Browne, Dean Cornwell, Helen Dryden, George Pearce Ennis, Nicholai Fechin, Edmund Greacen, Skarff Skouf, and Ezra Winter will handle the various departments. Life drawing, figure drawing, oil painting, portrait and illustration classes, still-life, antique, and water color classes, costume design and sculpture constitute the Grand Central School of Art's curriculum.

Some 7000 square feet of space are allotted to the six large studios which will be lighted from above through generous skylights. The school's capacity for 250 students is already nearly exhausted through applications.

The new school, to the Grand Central Galleries of the Painters and Sculptors' Gallery Association will be an added stimulus to the students, and should serve them as a guide in many ways. A number of scholarships will be awarded annually. Throughout the season special lecture courses will be arranged. Those already listed include a series on architecture by Julius Gregory, on dynamic symmetry by Julian Blythe, a history of the school, and processes and uses of materials in art by Herbert E. Martini.

melodrama gets so thick that the police force becomes little more than an ordinary movie adjunct to plot adjustment. As this is a first attempt to picturize the activities of the police, from the inside, "Into the Net," may be taken cum grano salis, as the commissioner intimated. With the archives of the Police Department to draw on for screen purposes, there should be abundant material for pictures, but the police, it is felt, might stand more strange than fiction. Mr. Enright's dramatic sense is keen enough, judging from his first screen story, to walk in the way that O. Henry showed, where humor and heroism and the humanities lie abundantly at hand for the writer of eyes to see.

Jack Mulhall, Bradley Barker, Thomas Goodwin, Paul Porter, Edna Murphy, and Constance Bennett are conspicuous members, in the case with studios and departments of blue-coats liberally admiring. Much of the photography and direction is excellent, especially the mad motor chase through the crowded streets of New York. If Mr. Enright will let us have more of the "finest" in the pictures to come, he has the opportunity of producing an unusual set of films with profit to all concerned.

R. F.

### Stoneland Players In Classic Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 12

A YEAR or so ago I wrote in the Monitor some account of the Stoneland Players whose presentations, at West Hoathly, Sussex, of several ancient Greek tragedies, in Gilbert Murray's translation, have aroused so much interest among followers of the national dramatic revival in our villages and small towns.

Hearing that the company was giving a series of half-day performances of Sophocles' "Edipus Rex" at the Elizabethan Manor House, Stonelands, West Hoathly, I took an afternoon train from town, housed myself at the Vinole Cross Inn, and, after a delightful walk through the rolling pastures, with the rolling world now behind me, and the distant South down shimmering in evening light, found myself, in company with some 300 others, seated in the spacious barn building that has been transformed into an admirable little theater. There is no stage, properly so called. A natural rise of the ground toward the back gives a rake to the rows of seats, and another rise in front of the stage, the players into view of the audience. The building allows ample space for a large chorus to develop; and excellent lighting is obtained, by lamps fixed to the posts supporting the roof timbers.

Not that the "finest" aren't on the job when the call comes across for help. On the contrary, there are the willing scenes of rapture and pain, and death and rebirth. Where the picture fails to glorify the boys in blue in this way Mr. Enright's prefatory remarks led the audience to expect.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Modern Reviewer and an Old Essay

A VOICE of protest and regret, reading, the saving quality that would make such living to oneself humanly excusable. "He who lives wisely to himself and to his own heart, looks at the busy world through the loop-holes of retreat, and does not want to mingle in the fray"—nor does our essayist seem to sense anything ignoble and selfish in such an attitude. Seemingly it did not come to him at all that one who can so intelligently and critically survey the human struggle owes it to himself and humanity to mingle in the fray, to add his bit to the fray and make by how little the planet better for his residence on it.

I am not sure, though I broach the idea cautiously, but that the ideal of individual contribution to the common good is much more widely diffused than it was a hundred years ago. For Hazlitt, apparently, the normal impulse for taking active part in life was to seek personal notice. "While a man is contented with himself and his own resources, all is well. When he undertakes to play a part on the stage, and to persuade the world to think more about him than they do about themselves, he is got into a track where he will find nothing but briars and thorns, vexation and disappointment." So there is, to my reading, an astonishing lack of humanity in Mr. Hazlitt's theory of "existing existence." He takes no further interest in the great changes of the world but as he has a paltry share in producing them: instead of opening his senses, his understanding, and his heart to the resplendent fabric of the universe, he holds a crooked mirror before his face, in which he may admire his own person and pretensions, and just glance his eye aside to see whether others are not admiring him too.

♦ ♦ ♦

Just about a hundred years ago Hazlitt, by his own testimony, sat down to write his essay, "On Living to One's Self":

"I have a partridge getting ready for my supper, my fire is blazing on the hearth, the air is mild for the season of the year . . . I have three hours to myself, and me, and therefore I will attempt it."

The age (presumably) was not debased and given over to bourgeois and middle-class interests to which an essayist might instinctively or intentionally cater; and while, even in an age that is thus described, I take pleasure in Hazlitt, I find myself newly interested in his point of view, and doubtful that my own age would be the better if this particular reader had not the opportunity of a wide and sympathetic audience.

To live to oneself, wrote Hazlitt, perhaps absent-mindedly sniffing his dinner, "is such a life as a pure spirit might be supposed to lead, and such an interest as it might take in the affairs of men, calm, contemplative, passive, distant, touched with pity for their sorrows, smiling at their follies without bitterness, sharing their afflictions, but not troubling by their passions, not seeking their notice, not once dreamt of by them."

In that leisurely period, between the compression of the Spectator and the compression of the modern essay, Hazlitt was at liberty to develop this idea of satisfactory remoteness over several pages; yet, with all that freedom omitted, to my

initiates The Parent's Assistant is no longer tolerable, and the society which is mirrored in Ormond and Helen and Belinda has lost its interest for us now that the kiddyish life has turned and turned again. But Castle Rackrent and The Absentee abide; they are not only tales with an unfading charm, but also human documents of unimpaired value. . . .

Castle Rackrent is apparently the first in point of time of all Irish stories, and to this day it remains the most popular. Mrs. Lever and Carleton may have imitated it and emulated it; but they were none of them able to surpass it. It is a masterpiece which even Miss Edgeworth herself never surpassed; Mrs. Ritchie has declared "the little volume contains the history of a nation." In less than a hundred pages she has sounded the depths of the Irish character which she knew so well and appreciated keenly. She makes us see for ourselves the wit and the humour of the Irish, their shortsightedness and their irresponsibility, their clannishness and their loyalty. She sets before us as they were in the final years of the eighteenth century. She shows us the racial characteristics actually at work. Her method is very simple, its language is familiar, but vigorous; as this realism is, searching as it is, it is never harsh or hostile. It is with love and with loving kindness that she evokes these native types and sets them in motion before us, so that they may reveal themselves amply and unhesitatingly.—Brander Matthews, in "Everyman."

From that instant he does not survey the objects of nature as they are in themselves, but looks askant at them to see whether he cannot make them the instruments of his ambition, interest, or pleasure; from a candid, undesigning, undisguisedly character, he becomes jaded, shrewd, and double:

"The man is contented with himself and his opinion. 'He who is contented with himself and his opinion, it is to go in search of realities, generally harbors repose for repeated disappointments and vain regrets.'—Brander Matthews, in "Everyman."

The Banner of the Child

It was Paul Dombey who, unconsciously enough, raised the banner of the child. Dickens is very near to Shakespeare in that moment of divination when the little trial and moonlit Paul is first taken to school and confronted with the magnificent Dr. Blimber. Dr. Blimber, who means so well in his plump middle-class way,

"Shall I make a man of you?" asked Dr. Blimber.

Little Paul replied: "I would rather be a child."

I would rather be a child!

Without knowing it, how right little Dombey was! . . . Is it not always felt to be a special grace of nature when we say of anyone that he has kept the heart of a child?

This we say of Goldsmith of Lamb, and of Stevenson, with the sense of paying them a signal tribute, and the sense of most greatness is the love of the Kingdom of Heaven.

I would write . . . of those who belong to the whole world's dreamland—that corner of the world of dreams where we may come upon a little girl in a red hood carrying dainties in her basket for an old grandmother who lives in a lonely hut in the forest, the same forest where you may find two babes lying asleep under a tree, and robins are spreading over them or meet with Little Boy Blue blowing his horn, or come just in time to save Little Silverlocks from the three bears: there is no end to the famous people you may meet in this corner of the dream world, and so little is it necessary to grow up to become famous that one can seriously claim that there are no names better known than those that we meet with there. Think of being as famous as Little Red Ridinghood!

Let us wander in this land, and see if we can meet with any more of its famous inhabitants!

Yes; here comes Kilmeny, a Scotch maiden, with a strange dream on her face. For seven long years she has been missing from her home in the glen. . . .

Kilmeny, Kilmeny, where have you been?

Lang hinn we sought baith holt and den;

By Linn, by ford, and greenwood tree,

Yet you are halesome and fair to see,

Where gay that joup o' the lily sheen,

That bonnie snood of the birk sae green?

And these roses, the fairest that ever were seen?

Kilmeny, Kilmeny, where have you been?

Kilmeny looked up with a lovely grace.

But nae smile was seen on Kilmeny's

As still was her look and as still was her e'e.

As the stillness that lay on the emerald sea.

Or the mist that sleeps on a waveless sea.

For Kilmeny had been, she knew not where,

And Kilmeny had seen what she could not declare;

Kilmeny had been where the cock never crew.

Where the rain never fell, and the wind never blew.

But it seemed as though the sky had rung.

And the airs of heaven played round her tongue.

When she spake of the lovely forms she had seen,

And a land where sin had never been;

A land of love and a land of light,

Without the sun, or moon, or night;

Where the river swelled, a living

And the light a pure celestial beam;

The land of vision, it would seem,

A still, an everlasting dream. . . .

But here is a less eerie apparition—a merry little fellow, without shoes or stockings, intent on dabbling up and down the stream. He calls himself the barefoot boy, and if you know your poets, he will strike you curly head and say:

Blessings . . . thee, little man,

Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!

With thy turned-up pantaloons,

And thy merry whistled tunes;

Kissed by strawberries on the hill;

With the sunshine on thy face,

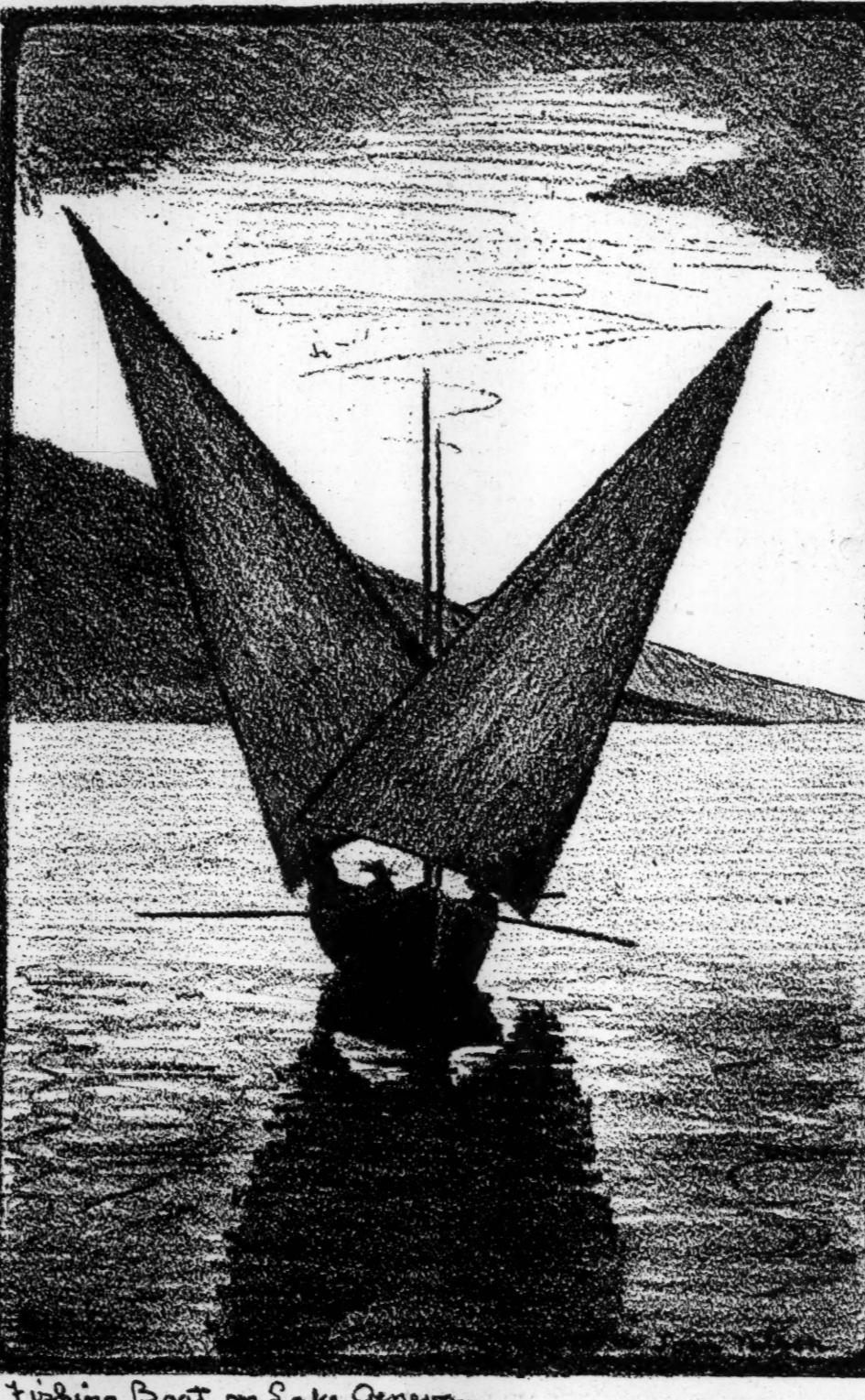
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;

From my heart I give thee joy.—

I was once a barefoot boy. . . .

But before you have finished he will have entered into a treetop, and be whistling back to the wood robins.

—Richard le Gallienne, in "The Dream Children of Literature."



Fishing Boat on Lake Geneva

From a Drawing by Joan Nilson

SUNSET on Lake Geneva! One of the most gorgeous scenes the human eye has ever witnessed.

One of those events which, though old as time, is ever new, to which neither the tongue, nor the pencil, nor the brush, has ever done justice.

At this time the lake is covered with small boats—fishing boats at rest or in departure, and pleasure boats, for many go out to see the sun set.

The water is wonderfully blue, and so very transparent that you are able to perceive its depths and discern objects at the bottom of the lake. Likely a gentle breeze is blowing and it is a charming sight to see the quaint crossed sails of the little fishing boats fill as they are wafted gently out upon the water.

As the sun pursues its downward course the sky turns from golden glory into a warm pink, and from pink into a glow of crimson indescribable in beauty. Then it kisses Mont Blanc good night in a flame of color, and leaves it to hold the last rays and shine forth in brilliant light after all below is wrapped in darkness.

The Glory of Familiar Things

We had been talking of events, of scenes and things distant and notable. There had been expressions of yearning desire for contact with these—a desire to behold and know the presence of that which we had discussed. Now as we walked in the vibrant light of late afternoon the gentle beauty and wonder of our immediate surroundings challenged our appreciation.

Against the golden glow of sunset the shadowy treetops were laid in intricate pattern; the green-tufted sward invited the foot with prodigal luxuriance. White clover and red spilled their exquisite attire beneath our feet; each little umbrella plant stood upright in its leaf.

The perfection that defied man's best skill to produce, the gypsy brood of blooming wild things discredited as weeds lifted daintily, innocent faces to a world that thought little of them; the creamy tuft of dandelion seed, light as air and silken as fairy gauze, an object scorned of men, sprang in profusion.

A homing thrush tarried for a moment swinging on a wire overhead and lifted a last brief melody to the parting day. The stir of gentle winds in the branches woke a hoarse whisper much like the wash of a stream, splashed on a miniature stream, a tinkling music; homely sounds, mellowed by distance, became melodious and sweet.

In every direction round about, sight and hearing found their capacities tested to catch the richness and beauty of the hour and scene. The curtain of accustomedness was lifted and a new significance lay upon the landscape.

We felt the glory of familiar things to be an heritage of wealth which had all too lightly, and grateful for a quickened consciousness of the manifold graces near at hand, resolved henceforth to look for them with a seeing eye.

## Il Coraggio

Traduzione dello stesso articolo inglese sulla Scienza Cristiana

CHI si ferma a guardare i quadri di Abbey nella Biblioteca Pubblica di Boston, che rappresentano scene della leggenda del San Graal, non può non rimanere profondamente impressionato del fascino che esercita sull'umanità la dote del coraggio. La figura del valoroso Sir Galahad nel suo brillante costume di scarlatto ed oro, è il tipo ideale del grande eroe amato da ogni popolo, — dell'eroe che ingaggia la lotta contro la malvagità agguerrita e possiede sempre la forza di dieci uomini, perché possa servire me solo.

E quanto accade a Mosè, è accaduto a tutti coloro che hanno avuto il coraggio di affrontare il Farao del loro tempo: essi hanno liberato molti uomini dalla schiavitù e così hanno fatto fare un passo in avanti al progresso spirituale del mondo. La base di tutto questo coraggio è nella fede nella realtà spirituale, la fede nel trionfo finale del bene. Coloro che hanno appurato qualche gran bene agli uomini hanno sempre avuto fede nell'invisibile; essi andarono dietro al barlume di verità da essi intravista, mentre al mondo che il circondava poteva non sembrare che un fuoco falso. Essi hanno avuto fede nella visione celeste e l'hanno seguita fedelmente quando fu lui guidato; e l'incitamento più grande è stato per loro il desiderio di servire l'umanità.

Il nemico più valido del coraggio è la fiducia nella realtà spirituale. La Scienza Cristiana oggi offre agli uomini questa fiducia implicita nella realtà del bene, per mezzo della sua rivelazione scientifica di Dio quale potere unico. Mrs. Eddy nel suo libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana dal titolo: "Scienza e Salute con Chiave delle Scritture" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures") afferma: "La realtà spirituale è stato un fatto scientifico in tutte le cose"; ed aggiunge: "I fatti spirituali non soffrono inversioni; la discordia opposta che non presenta somiglianza con la spiritualità, non è verità.

Lo scorruggiamento è definito dal dizionario, come ciò che distrugge il coraggio. Tutti coloro che hanno contribuito all'avanzamento della civiltà morale dell'umanità hanno trovato nella fede profonda in Dio il fondamento del loro coraggio, e tutto ciò che tentava di distruggere il loro coraggio, concordava col tentativo di minarne il ridicolo.

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Non vi è situazione in cui si richieda maggiore coraggio, quanto in quelle fasi dell'esperienza umana che sembrano non offrire alcuna opportunità di eroismo, ma invece presentano il lato più noloso e più volgare dell'esistenza. Probabilmente noi tutti siamo capaci di sollevare sino a compiere imprese più grandi e più interessanti; ma certo si richiede del coraggio per conservare intatta e non appannata la propria fede nella realtà spirituale, quando si è impigliati nelle mille piccolezze della vita quotidiana. Però il coraggio di cui abbiamo bisogno in tale circostanza è lo stesso coraggio che si richiede quando si agisce in una sfera di azione più larga, e coloro i quali sono stati fedeli negli affari più importanti della vita, generalmente sono preparati in qualche modo ad essere fedeli anche nelle piccole cose.

Armiamoci di coraggio, qualunque sia il problema umano che ci si presenta; e ricordiamoci fermamente che tutto il bene che noi cercheremo di fare è sostenuto e aiutato dal potere di Dio, il Bene. Ascolta queste parole incoraggianti di Mrs. Eddy nel suo libro: "Unity of Good" (p. 17): "Sii un alleato del potere divino, e tutto ciò che è bene ti sarà di aiuto nel cammino, come le stelle che nel loro corso combatterono contro Sisera".

In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.

## Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

S TANDING before Abbey's pictures of "The Holy Grail" in the Boston Public Library, one feels strongly how the quality of courage appeals to mankind. The gallant figure of Sir Galahad in his flaming scarlet and gold is typical of the ideal cherished by every nation of a great hero, one who has gone forth against embattled wrong, and whose strength is always "as the strength of ten" because his heart is pure.

Whatever spiritual progress has been made through the ages has been gained through the courageous efforts of those who have seen a better way and have striven to give it to the world, and who have held fast to their vision in the face of ridicule, opposition, and oftentimes seeming failure. When put to the test of time, the real heroes of the world are those who have brought some great good to men by steadfastly and courageously holding to the truth they have seen. As a rule, such spiritual heroes have been in advance of their generation, and so have not had the support of popular approval. They have often had to take their stand against well-established customs and popular traditions, and so have needed great courage and great faith in the truth they have discerned.

Discretion is defined by a dictionary as that which destroys courage. All who have helped to advance the moral civilization of mankind have had a deep faith in God as the foundation of their courage; and that which would take away their courage begins by undermining their faith.

One of the greatest types of moral courage in the Bible, and one which prefigures the courage of Christ Jesus, is the great leader whom we know as Moses. When it came to him through a vision that he should lead his people out of bondage, there also came a discouraging doubt as to his ability to perform the task; and he cried, "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" And again, "My Lord, I am not eloquent, . . . but I am slow of speech, and of a long tongue." But the courage which was born of this meekness did not long entertain these arguments of a false sense of self; for, having faith in the spiritual facts, which are always unseen by the physical senses, Moses refused to be discouraged, and obeyed the voice which bade him, "Go unto Pharaoh, which is confidence in spiritual reality. Christian Science today is giving to men an underlying confidence in the reality of good by its scientific revelation of God as the only power. Mrs. Eddy states in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 207), "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things;" and further, "Spiritual facts are not inverted; the opposite discord, which bears no resemblance to spirituality, is not real."

There is no condition where courage is more needed than in those phases of human experience which seem to offer no opportunities for heroism, but which present only the dull and commonplace side of existence. We are all probably capable of rising to perform greater and more interesting tasks; but it takes courage to keep undimmed our faith in spiritual reality through the thousand littlenesses of every day. The courage, however, which we need for this is the very same courage that is needed in a larger sphere of action, and those who have been faithful in the larger affairs of life have usually had some preparation, somewhere, in being faithful over the little things

## EDUCATIONAL

## The Decimal Point in Evolution

THE decimal fractions, or more properly, the decimal points, may well be expected to live up to the popular notions regarding them and more or less legitimately demand their full quota of careful attention. If one wishes to enjoy the intimate acquaintance for, from the very first the fraction concept was generally accepted as not altogether conventional in its ways. But this, however, was in no way due to any fault inhering in the fractions themselves and therefore the inference should not be drawn that "the queen of sciences" occasionally stoops to explore the precincts of speculation as sometimes accused; rather does it in truth, as is well known, the applying her laws often lack a proper appreciation of their full significance, thereby making unduly difficult an essentially simple thing.

As a matter of fact the introduction of the fraction into mathematical thought completely reverses such a notion. It should be appreciated that its introduction marked the first attempt at the generalization of number, now everywhere conceded to be the real mission of mathematics and the essence of modern research.

## Essential to Deal With Parts

Centuries ago it was well established that, from the standpoint of experience, it was essential to be able to deal not only with units but with parts of units and in this limited way this conviction was put into practice. But the explanation of the necessity from a logical standpoint had not then been made and the application was therefore labored and generally conceded to be an especial bestowal enjoyed by a select few.

In the course of time, however, investigations into the essential nature of number disclosed the all-important fact that, whereas the multiplication of the two whole numbers, the ones and twos, was always possible, it was not always possible, the inverse operation, called division, proved to be limited. Thus it was noted that while 6 is divisible by 2, giving as a result another whole number 3, it was not found to be divisible by 4 or 5 or 7, etc., and this limitation at once became the incentive for the discovery of new numbers.

It will be seen that even in those days a certain abiding conviction compelled thinkers to resist limitations at the expense of mathematical logic, and so it was realized that thought would have to be extended to include a new type of number. Out of this recognition came the fraction (from the Latin *frangere*, to break), and it was at once seen to be the reasonable explanation of the phenomenon long before noted, but which had never been properly correlated in the then existing category of whole numbers. In passing it might be mentioned that subsequent to this, other properties of numbers were also discovered in much the same way, namely, through the recognition of limitations imposed by the inverses of addition and involution. Thus subtraction brought to light the negative numbers and evolution the irrational numbers, both of which are immensely important in many classes of work.

## Expressed by Unit Fractions

But even after all this had been brought out there still seemed to be no efficient way of making the newly discovered idea readily available. The early arithmeticians struggled with great diligence over the problem of how to express and means of making it accessible to those not having a clean-cut conception of the full significance of the discovery. As a result, several different notations were brought out but it was all the time plain that the refined garment which the idea well deserved was still to be developed.

An instance of the crudity of expression which attended the first efforts of these pioneers it is interesting to note that they could not conceive of expressing a fraction except either as a unit fraction or as a combination of unit fractions. Thus they could readily satisfy their sense of fractional parts by representing, say, one-fourth by a symbol which can readily be translatable into our familiar notation  $\frac{1}{4}$ , but for some curious reason they were not able to symbolize, say, two-thirds by a notation which can be any twist be represented by the 2-3. Rather did they conceive such a fraction as the sum of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

How we have an excellent example of the overriding of the spirit, too much attention to the letter, for it must be that, temporarily, the basic idea was lost sight of and mere symbolism with its inevitable confusion was permitted to reign.

It is not until over a thousand years later, near the close of the sixteenth century, that a little light began to shine and it was at last perceived that the all-powerful simplicity of the Arabic notation which had been widely used for several hundred years to express the infinite possibilities of processes of numbers was just as perfectly adapted to the expression of the infinitely decreasing numbers. It is cause for wonderment that such an obvious (after once discovered) extension of the number system should so long have escaped detection. As humorously analyzed by a latter-day observer, they had failed to see the point. And so they had, for it had been right there, potentially, ever since the day, the Arabic notation was first conceived, way back at the beginning of the Dark Ages in

the fifth century A. D. There, however, it was destined to remain, unseen and unheeded, until that period had partially spent its night and thought had somewhat awokened to the

parallel which exists when the idea of minuteness is applied to numbers and so-called material substance. Numbers are admittedly mental; matter is not, but not quite as admittedly non-material. The idea of minute division can be applied, however, with equal

Year	By whom introduced	25.379 variously expressed
1585	Stevin	250307090
1611	Bürgi	25379
1617	Napier	25,3'7'9"
1617	"	25,379
1626	Briggs	25379
1657	Wallis	25/379

## Forms now in use

Continental Europe	25,379
England, etc.	25.379
United States	25.379

Stevin is Credited With First Perceiving the Natural Extension of the Arabic Notation to the Right. But Napier is Generally Acknowledged to Have Perfected the Notation and First Used the Decimal Point.

the great necessity for more light generally.

There are many interesting things to be gleaned from a study of the decimals. For example, before they were introduced that the number following 3, for instance, was 4, but when the number family was enlarged to include the fractions, 3's next door neighbor was completely lost track of and to this day is impossible to find. The children do not get up when the master comes into the classroom, neither do they get up to answer the master's questions. It is even not thought a crime when a child eats his lunch in the classroom. There is only one long compulsory recess, otherwise the master may go on teaching without interruption if the children show that they like it and are able to assimilate what the master says. The children can also take stand against the master's views. But all this does not necessarily mean that there is no discipline in these schools. I found good discipline in the one I visited, though I heard two-essays read and criticized. The master let the children criticize and only after them did he discuss the criticism. Each child wrote on any subject it chose. It was remarkable how children between 11 and 13 felt at once the weak points of an essay, how they demanded clearness of expression and how they objected when a situation was not so painted that the hearers got a vivid impression. The master's criticism was not always accepted and he was most willing that the children should argue with him.

These schools break entirely with the old military system which was so strong in German schools, if by military system one understands the blind submission to the will of the superior. The masters of the Fellowship Schools have no commanding tone, they are courteous and friendly, they are comrades to the extent it is possible.

They appeal to the pupil's reason, to the best of his feelings, to his sense of honor, to his natural desire to become cultured and refined. The children are told that it is unworthy to be rough; tasteless to be noisy; indecent not to be attentive or distract the class; impertinent to form the judgment of his pupils. The two portraits were by a girl of about 13 and the model of one of them was a girl in the class. So this model could be compared to the drawing. The children were very respectful. They really consider the teachers their friends.

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## Flying Exhibitions

By EDWARD P. WARNER  
AERONAUTICAL history is repeating itself. The flying circus, after years of comparative quiescence, is showing a tendency to return and to serve once more as a device for claiming the public attention. Whether or not it will prove satisfactory in that connection must depend on the type of exhibition given and also on the type of appeal made to the prospective spectator.

The giving of public exhibitions of aircraft in flight dates back, in the United States, to 1910, when there had been flights quite open to the public view. Anyone who had wished to go there and await the coming of ideal weather conditions could have witnessed the tests made by the Wrights at Silver Lake, outside Dayton, and the official acceptance trials of the machine built by them for the Signal Corps of the Army were the outstanding event of the autumn of 1910 for Washington, too. The flights, however, had another purpose, and the attraction of crowds of spectators was rather a nuisance than anything else. It was not until the following year, when two French aviators pilots invaded America with their airplanes, that it began to be realized that a potential source of a very considerable income lay ready to be grasped.

The Americans were quick to follow the French. October of 1910 saw Wilbur Wright's exhibition at New York Harbor, and the river which borders Manhattan in connection with the Hudson-Fulton exhibition, and a dozen other pilots were soon in the field. Before the end of the next year, the Wrights and Curtis companies had organized teams of pilots and were filling engagements at fairs and conventions all over the country in competition with a couple of other great exhibition houses purchased from abroad and with a considerable number of individuals.

## Straight Flying Enough

Until the autumn of 1910 these exhibitions were confined strictly to straight flying. Indeed, no possibility of anything else was conceived. The airplane itself was a novelty, the first flights were few and far between, content to receive visual evidence of the almost incredible fact that a man could seat himself in a structure of sticks and wire and metal and fabric and be flown aloft and maintained free of contact with earth. No one well remembers that first such exhibition that he ever saw, in the summer of 1910, when the pilot came out each day and, starting within the fair grounds, flew half a mile straight away to the ocean, where he landed. And turning the airplane around on the ground with the help of an assistant stationed there for the purpose, he flew back. On the final day of his engagement the routine was broken by mounting the outside landing and making a series of turns in the air. For those notable feats the management paid \$1,000 a day, and they were considered very well worth the money.

It is difficult to create now the thrill that the first sight of an airplane gave in those early days. When the machine actually rose from the ground, the audience, who had waited with an almost superstitious awe, something akin to the feelings that must stir within the primitive peoples of the earth when they first come in contact with the "white man's machine." The thrill, however, came but once. If return engagements were to be secured in the same territory in the following year something else was necessary, and something else was quickly devised.

Both sides had reached its end at least one of the exhibition teams turned to a mild form of stunting as an added attraction. Recruiting additional pilots from the ranks of trick bicycle riders and acrobats, they undertook to make a series of flights to descend very abruptly, spiraling on a short radius and steeply banked or making straight dives at inclinations approaching the vertical. Aerobatic flying became the sensation of the hour, and the more bold and skillful of the pilots began to discuss the possibility of looping the loop in the air, more than two years before it was actually accomplished by Pegram. Flying was popularized, from the spectator's point of view, and newspapers wrote columns about performances which in 1912 would not have received a line of notice in the columns of the dailies as those of Johnstone and Hoxsey, "The Sky Dust Twins," still serve to stir the heart of the aeronautical pioneer.

Although the introduction of aerial flying received a modicum of public interest and proved highly beneficial to such aeronautical industry as then existed, it had many unfortunate features. Accidents became frequent. The crowd's appetite for sensation grew, and pilots were always found

to cater to it. Furthermore, as the competition became keener, prices were forced down rapidly and the tide of exploitation ensued correspondingly. In 1910 only the largest fairs could hope to have an airplane as an attraction, and they generally had available large, smart, and well-constructed, new aircraft. Two years later every county expected some sort of an aeronautical show, and it had become the regular thing to fly, regardless of wind direction, from the end of a half-mile track to the track itself. One of the well-known tracks of the time used to advertise flaming letters as "—, the man who can take off from a postal card and land in a telephone booth." Being able to utilize small fields was in itself a very fine thing, but the desire to fulfill contracts entered into without full knowledge led to the taking of extreme chances, which was the result of desire.

## Sensationalism Revolts Public

Worst of all, of course, the process of increasing the sensationalism of flying exhibitions, once started, is a vicious and accelerating one. Pilots seek to outdo each other by adding to their repertoire feats more and more reckless, and progress from the modest spirals of the early days went on rapidly until what appears to be the ultimate was finally reached, soon after the first performances of wing-walking and of transferring a passenger from an automobile to an airplane in flight. The good sense of the community has at last begun to revolt.

But America entered the war the exhibition business had suffered a severe lapse, and it has picked up but little since the armistice, so far as the private pilot is concerned. The "cyclic flier" makes passenger-carrying his principal business, with stunting demonstrations as a by-product. The falling off is due partly to a fading of the public appetite for that kind of exhibition, but a more important factor has been governmental competition.

Beginning the war, the American policy toward Japan was recently characterized by two contrasted factors which were, "a whip in the shape of the immigration laws and the corkscrew in the shape of 'loan'." The continuing war, says Mr. Hughes, may follow the example of Italy, England, and China in recognizing the Soviet Union. Washington fears the Japanese-American agreement which may make it difficult to work American diplomacy on the Asiatic continent. This causes Mr. Hughes to such a pitch has the decay gone that portions of the abbey are now leaning over from the perpendicular threatening to tumble to the ground. The Office of Works has stepped in just in time. They have a heavy task before them, and the years that remain before Furness Abbey or what remains of its beautiful fabric, or what remains of its beautiful fabric, are safe and sound.

## AMERICA IS BLAMED IN DELAYED JAPANESE SOVIET RECOGNITION

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 — Bolshevik leaders are inclined to ascribe the delay in the Russian recognition of the Soviet Government to the same cause that which caused the previous delay in the Chinese agreement, namely the influence of American diplomacy.

Mr. Vilensky, writing for the *Izvestia*, declares that the American policy toward Japan was recently characterized by two contrasted factors which were, "a whip in the shape of the immigration laws and the corkscrew in the shape of 'loan'."

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## TOURISM TO COMMERCIAL FLYING

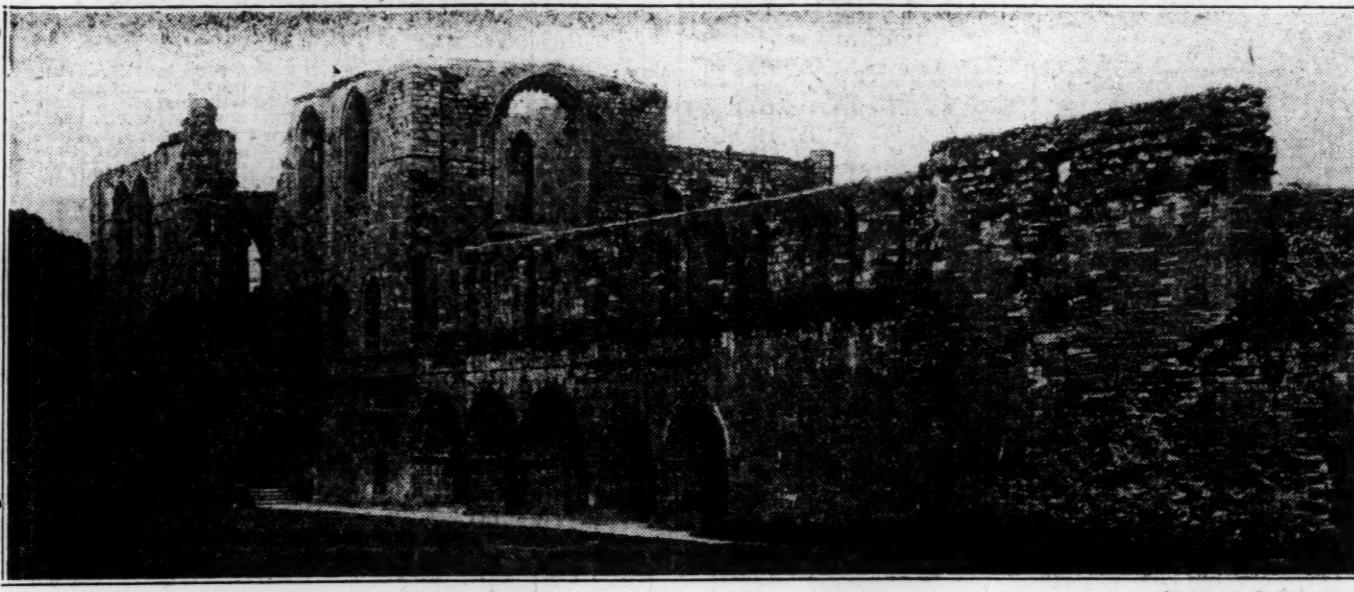
To analyze in detail the effect of these exhibitions would consume more space than is available here, but it is clear without lengthy hurt that some of their features hurt commerce. And turning the airplane around on the ground with the help of an assistant stationed there for the purpose, he flew back. On the final day of his engagement the routine was broken by mounting the outside landing and making a series of turns in the air. For those notable feats the management paid \$1,000 a day, and they were considered very well worth the money.

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## Furness Abbey, on the Shores of the Irish Sea, Now Crumbling Away



An Excellent Example of Transitional Norman and Early Gothic Architecture Which Once Boasted Stained Glass That Was the Glory of the Countryside

Photograph © Photocrom

## Furness Abbey Requires Expensive Renovations

## British Office of Works Undertakes Preservation Just in Time to Save Famous Ruins

London Special Correspondence

WHEN the British Office of Works, in pursuance of its policy of preserving and maintaining famous castles, abbeys and other public buildings, took over Furness Abbey, it probably never imagined that it had entered on one of its costliest undertakings. The Office of Works has stepped in just in time. They have a heavy task before them, and the years that remain before Furness Abbey or what remains of its beautiful fabric, or what remains of its beautiful fabric, are safe and sound.

The strength with which it was built. When it fell it fell in lumps, and gunpowder had to be used to break up the masses into pieces small enough to be removed.

To such a pitch has the decay gone that portions of the abbey are now leaning over from the perpendicular threatening to tumble to the ground. The Office of Works has stepped in just in time. They have a heavy task before them, and the years that remain before Furness Abbey or what remains of its beautiful fabric, or what remains of its beautiful fabric, are safe and sound.

## UNEMPLOYMENT PRESSES TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The unemployment problem in this city is a serious one as even in the summer months there have been upward of 2000 on the waiting list for employment. The complete cessation of immigration activities and the enforcement of regulations that would prevent the entry of persons into Canada unless in possession of sufficient funds to tide them over the winter, imposed a considerable strain on the welfare, philanthropic, and church workers, here.

The ballot is being taken as a result of several conferences between the management of the railway and the representatives of the men's union. Results must be in by Sept. 4.

It was decided that the Mayor should nominate a special committee to consider and report on all phases of the problem, including the question of regarding the immigration situation was deferred until after the committee had made its report. The Rotary, Gyro, Kiwanis, and many other clubs were represented at the conference.

Since then the care of Furness Abbey has been everybody's business and therefore nobody's business. It has steadily gone to ruin in spite of

the efforts of the city fathers.

Sir Henry has done a great deal to assist in the restoration of the abbey.

He has spent a great deal of time in the abbey, and he has been instrumental in getting the abbey into a better condition.

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## NEW YORK PACE IS SLOWING UP

Pittsburgh Meets Philadelphia Today and Should Make Gain on Leaders

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 8, New York 3.  
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 5.  
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 2.  
Pittsburgh 2, Boston 2.

### RESULTS SUNDAY

Cincinnati 9, Boston 0.  
Cincinnati 8, Boston 2.  
Chicago 7, New York 1.  
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 6.  
St. Louis 17, Brooklyn 0.

### GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati, 1 p.m.; Pittsburgh (2 games), New York at Chicago (2 games).

Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Baseball fans are today looking forward to a renewal of the threatening drive by Pittsburgh on first place in the National League during the coming week's play. A number of reversals at the hands of the Giants in the early part of last week slowed Pittsburgh up slightly and it was only by a supreme effort during the latter part of the week that the Giants were able to hold on to their lead. Now that Pittsburgh has recovered its winning stride and the champions are meeting with much difficulty on the road, the present week should see a more promising outlook for Pittsburgh than the present Giant advantage of four games.

Fans are again beginning to count Brooklyn on the race this season as the team has had a most sensational progress in the last three weeks. After a bad slump which placed the Superbas in fourth place with the outlook of dropping even farther the team has come on strong and the early part of the week should see a more promising outlook for Pittsburgh than the present Giant advantage of four games.

The Americans were able to depend on the Giants in the lead for New York and Pittsburgh included, and some fans believe that the same applies to Emil Yde. One of the delights that await baseball fans is the pitching duel between Yde and Emil. The Americans seemed superior and the locals' hitting was more accurate than that of the British.

Major F. H. Hurland and Maj. A. G. Atkinson, and two of their English relatives, scored United States 14, England 6, Scotland 8, and United States 12, Atkinson 2, Atkinson 2, Hurland 2, for England. Referee—Col. V. Keighley. Time—Six hours.

The United States polo team won an 8-to-2 victory over a selected team at Cochran Field, Westbury, L. I., Saturday. Opposing J. W. Webb at No. 1. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., No. 2, and Major L. M. Stevenson, No. 3, and Devereux Milburn at back, the players to defend the International Polo Challenge Cup against the British Isles next month, were Maj. T. W. Kirkwood, Eric Pedley, Maj. A. G. Atkinson and R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

The speed of the day and the frequency of the rallies had the spectators cheering throughout. The attendance was the largest of the practice games to date.

The British Isles took a look in the first chukker, but Major Kirkwood scored twice in the second. Maj. A. G. Atkinson and Eric Pedley each sent one through soon after the start of the third chukker, giving their team a four-goal lead. The Americans then seemed to be able to take the measure of Pittsburgh in Brooklyn and the next scheduled game between them will be on Aug. 20, which gives Pittsburgh a fine opportunity of making great progress. The last series between Pittsburgh and New York which fans look forward to begins Sept. 22.

## NEW YORK STATE CHESS PLAY ENDS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association at the Rochester Chess Club came to an end Saturday. Prize winners and final scores are as follows:

Championship tournament—Torre and Jennings were tied for first prizes and will play off for the honor.

Class A—Helfman, first, \$20; Clark, second, \$10.

The general tournament, Class A, was won by H. H. Helfman, \$20; N. J. Garcia, 10th, the youngest player at the meeting, with a score of 8 wins and 2 losses. Lee Clarke was second with 7 wins and 3 losses.

Errol and Ossining County are tied for the General Trophy in the inter-county cup series. Each will keep the cup for six months. An incident of the General Trophy was that on Monday, Aug. 18, Black played against Ralph White, playing white. Black won. It is said that never before has this occurred in the annals of chess or chess tournaments.

At the annual business meeting of the Association, as follows: T. F. Steele, president; Oscar Burdett, first vice-president; L. P. Clarke, secretary; G. N. Cheney, second vice-president and treasurer.

## HORACE WEIR WINS NATIONAL TITLE

PITMAN, N. J., Aug. 25.—Two championship records for women swimmers, one of them a national title, were set at the meet of the National Swimming Club at Aleyton Park, Saturday.

Miss Agnes Geraghty won the national 220-yard breast stroke championship for women, with new records of 2m. 27.2 sec. Miss Ruth Thomas, defending champion, of Ruth City, finished fourth.

Miss Frances Clark of the Philadelphia Turners broke her own record of 2m. 27.2 sec. in winning the middle Atlantic states 440-yard championship for women.

Horace Weir, boy swimmer, under the colors of the Germantown Boys' Club, won the stellar event of the national 100-yard backstroke championship for men, with a time of 1m. 56.2 sec. The meet was held at the Aleyton Park, Saturday.

**AUTO FOR MISS WILLIS.**—The California Lawn Tennis Association has approved the plan of Miss H. N. Willis' friends and tennis enthusiasts to present an international tennis trophy with an automobile on her return to Berkley this week. The girls it is a test to see if the automobile will be brought to California. The machine will be bought with voluntary sub-

### Polo Followers May Judge Teams

Scheduled Practice Affects Chance for Comparison of Relative Strength

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Opportunity to compare the relative strength and material with which to make predictions is limited to the time available in the schedule for the week's polo practice matches of the United States and British teams, which meet for the International Challenge Cup Sept. 6, 10, and 13.

The two teams, opposed by the two "Big Four," although not identical in makeup, will contain many players who will face each of the picked teams and the showing against each serve as a comparison. Yesterday, E. W. Hopping and Harry East, captain of No. 1 and No. 2, on a team against the British poloists, while two later matches will bring these same two players against the American team. Other polo players will also face each team.

The decision of the committee was made following the trial races Saturday on the Long Island Sound course of Center Island, under the supervision of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian race committee. Good start was made from the gun, and the six-meter boats, and the merits of the yachts were gauged in true sailing winds. The trials began on Wednesday, and for the four days of competition, the selected team was fortunate enough to have good breezes each day, and was able to get a line on all the 15 yachts which began the competition in both light and heavy winds.

With the close of the American League pennant race only about a month away there is still no release of pressure in the three-club competition of the distance between the first and last teams in the standing. The race has been hard fought all season, and it has been very unusual in many instances. For instance, as a general rule, the lead has been gained by the team in first place who have drawn farther and farther apart as the season progresses, which is really a natural state of affairs, for it is the worst team struggling against the best in the league. In 1923, the lead was gained by the team in second place, and the first and last teams are drawing closer and closer as the season progresses until it seems as though six teams could hardly be included in the space between. Two weeks ago the distance between the two last teams was 140 yards. With his characteristic dash, Riley stepped out in the third lap, built up a 50-yard lead over Watson and held it to the finish. He ran it in 4m. 3.5s. and team 22 points; first team, 14 points.

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## EDITORIALS

**Politics and the Klan**

The Democratic primary election in Texas has resulted in the nomination for Governor of the wife of James E. Ferguson, a former Governor who was removed from office some years ago as the result of impeachment. During the period of his retirement Mr. Ferguson labored diligently building up a personal political following. Although his removal had been based upon no less than thirteen charges of serious malfeasance in office, including allegations not only of official misconduct but even of personal dishonesty, Mr. Ferguson succeeded in so re-establishing his political strength that except for decision of the Texas courts declaring him ineligible for new political preferment, he would himself have been a candidate in the primaries. Shrewd politicians surrounding him hit upon the device of making his wife the candidate in his place, and having her pose as sacrificing the quiet retirement of the home for the turmoil of politics in order to defend the honor of her husband. American electorates are not free from emotionalism, and it is probable that this plea, added to the homely appellation of "Ma Ferguson" by which the candidate was spoken of throughout the campaign, was not without its effect.

But the chief issue in the campaign was the Ku Klux Klan. Ferguson and his associates have always represented the wet element in Texas. The Klan threw its strength on the side of the drys. Beyond question a great number of normally dry voters were led by their prejudices against the activities of this secret organization into voting against their convictions on the question of liquor, and into supporting a candidate who had already announced that if she is elected "Jim" Ferguson will be in fact Governor, simply in order to deal a stroke at the Ku Klux. In all probability the Ferguson candidacy was materially assisted by the speech made by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Mr. John W. Davis, on the eve of the Texas election, in which he too denounced the Klan vigorously, although the platform on which he bases his candidacy carefully omitted all reference to that organization after a prolonged struggle in the convention.

It is undoubtedly one of the basic misfortunes that attend the activities of an organization of this sort in politics that its own characteristics, its virtues or vices, the charges against it and the attempts of its members to defend it, appeal more directly to the minds of voters than do the more serious and fundamental issues of the campaign. The Texas voters reflected this attitude when, in a State which is overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, they voted back into office the politicians who have at all times endeavored to nullify the prohibition law. In order to register a vote of disapproval of a secret society, they virtually tendered the Democratic nomination—which under ordinary conditions means election—to a man who seven years ago was turned out of office in disgrace.

The Texas result will probably increase the clamor against the Ku Klux among office-seeking politicians. It seems to demonstrate what practical politicians have long suspected, that the actual voting power of the Klan is not so great as its kleagles and other dignitaries have asserted. It will probably lead gentlemen seeking office to figure that the force which the Klan most opposes votes more solidly, and that therefore it will be the part of political shrewdness to denounce the smaller of the two secret organizations. The rule laid down by Mr. Pickwick in the election at Eatanswill, that when there are two crowds they should always shout with the largest, still holds in politics.

For this reason doubt attaches to the claim of lofty courage made in behalf of those who, seeking office, come out with attacks on the Klan. It would require more courage to explain exactly why the Klan has become a factor in American social life, and what is the reason for its existence. General Daves, reprobating the organization in response to the challenge of Mr. Davis, did indeed stop in his oratory to explain to some extent the causes which led to its development. For this he is accused by the Democratic papers of having surrendered wholly to the Klan. On the contrary, he should be applauded for having endeavored to keep the scales to some extent level, and for his effort to show that this organization sprang from a truly patriotic desire on the part of innumerable citizens to find a remedy for notorious evils, and indeed for evils which threatened to become increasingly menacing. If every denunciation of the Klan were accompanied by an equally vigorous condemnation of the organizations and the abuses which it endeavors to combat, there would be more chance for an intelligent estimate of its character to be formed in the minds of the American electorate.

Possibly the most important development in the financial and business situation in the

**The Banks Prepare for Autumn Demands**

United States last week was the moderate hardening of money toward the end of the week, considered as positive evidence that banks the country over are getting their resources in shape to take care of expanding trade this autumn. This development, an entirely natural one in view of what has gone before, was evidenced first in a moderate decline in Liberty Bonds, and in a stiffening of the rate for bankers' acceptances. It cannot yet be said that there has been any material change in the volume of funds available for business uses in the financial centers. There is still an oversupply of money, but nevertheless some of the country banks, dissatisfied with present low rates at the financial centers, have called in

their funds. Possibly in another week or so, there will be visible evidences of this usual fall occurrence through a slight hardening of rates for all classes of money.

In the basic industries the stepping up of the ratios of operation has progressed further. The expansion is moderate, but nevertheless is entirely perceptible in such important lines as automobiles, textiles, iron and steel, copper, and in the leather trades. It would be too much to say, of course, that all traces of the caution so evident during the summer have passed away. This is not the case. There is no evident disposition to attempt to guess the temper of ultimate consumers this autumn by heavy speculative buying of raw materials at this time. In fact, so far as industry goes, it may be said that the element of speculation enters hardly at all, and that such increases in the ratio of operations as have taken place have been in response to the development of actual orders rather than the hope that such orders would materialize.

In practically all markets—securities as well as commodities—last week was one of readjustment. The decline in the stock market and in the grain markets was a particularly drastic one. In both of these markets there had been a degree of over-optimism, and they showed a disposition to greatly outstrip actual conditions, improved though they are. The development of such conditions provide their own corrective; it is brought about when the endeavor is made to turn paper profits into actual ones. This was the seat of reactionary tendencies in most markets last week, although in the market for first-grade bonds, it had in addition the more determined factor of bank selling for the purpose of making way for expected demands of business.

Possibly the current reactions will do the markets a great deal of good despite the painful results to the out-and-out speculators. It had been quite evident for some weeks that the grain markets and the securities markets were going ahead entirely too fast, and there was danger of their developing an era of overspeculation, with all its attendant evils. It seems logical to presume that the reactions which have taken place, sharp as they have been, will tend to sober the markets and impress upon them the fact that the optimistic conditions they have been engaged in discounting have not all fully developed.

Until another century has rolled around, we are told, there will not be a recurrence of the friendly visit which Mars has recently paid to the planet which those who live upon it call the Earth. Except as means are found to bridge the millions of miles of space separating the terrestrial

bodies, the distance intervening will be as great a hundred years hence as it is today. Assuming that the efforts to establish some form of communication have thus far been futile, can it be presumed that the people of 2024, for instance, will have at their disposal some as yet undiscovered appliance that will penetrate this almost limitless space?

It is not easy, nor yet is it particularly profitable, to speculate upon these things. Little that is not already known would be established, even were it proved that Mars is inhabited by a people in some respects similar in form and habits to those of the sphere upon which we live. Beyond Mars there are worlds and suns and spaces which human thought cannot grasp. If in those undiscovered and undiscoverable realms there are those who have problems still unsolved, the problems are theirs, and theirs alone. Not even by wireless telephony can their neighbors solve them for them. Neither, it may be presumed, could the people of Mars, if any there be, solve even the simplest problems which those of other planets, including our own, have to face and meet.

Those who are able to bring to their study of Mars the great knowledge that has been gained since the discovery of the telescope quite properly stress the visible evidences, so far as they can judge them, of a supposed artificial canal system which it is believed has been traced upon that planet. But it may be, after all, that such conclusions are vague and without satisfying foundation. If what has been discerned in the physical aspects of the visiting planet may be taken to be the work of a race of super-craftsmen who have accomplished a task greater than has ever yet been dreamed of by earthly humans, it may be asserted that by that single act they have established their superiority.

But even those who believe most firmly in the Martian theory admit that all their conclusions are conjectural and hypothetical. Perhaps, during recent nights, or days, if powerful telescopes on Mars have been trained upon the earth, inhabitants of that far world have viewed in wonder and admiration the reservoir of the Great Lakes, the majestic peaks of the Rockies, or the grandeur of the Canyon of the Colorado, attributing to their unknown neighbors a skill which they might hope to achieve.

Out of the Jugoslav Cabinet crisis King Alexander has emerged with a distinction that entitles him to the respect and regard of friends of peace and justice everywhere. His good judgment was severely put to the test in the final days of the Pashitch regime, when the builder of "Greater Serbia" waited upon him at Belgrade and requested him to issue a decree for a general election. Behind Pashitch in this request was all the prestige which the veteran politician had acquired as the augmenter of his country from a parish to an empire.

Up to that point King Alexander had followed the advice of his Premier with uniform sympathy. It was with the King's approval that Pashitch had built up that structure of Serbian hegemony—the rule of a decided mi-

nority over an equally decided majority—which was the object of opposition attacks. It would not be too much to say that on account of this rule of a minority over a majority, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had drifted to the brink of a revolution.

In those days of final decision at Belgrade, King Alexander looked objectively on the situation. He realized, of course, that Pashitch's purpose in requesting a decree for a general election was to maintain the Serbian hegemony, as personified in himself, in power. He also knew—as what Balkan king does not know?—that an election with Pashitch in control of the machinery would result in a Pashitch majority somewhat resembling the majorities which Porfirio Diaz used to register in Mexico when he was master.

So King Alexander looked carefully to his ways and weighed his decisions. He denied a decree for a general election to Pashitch, and that act sealed the doom of the man who hoped to rule Jugoslavia permanently through the machinery of a minority. In adopting the course which he did, King Alexander performed a valuable service to his country.

It must have cost King Alexander a severe wrench to part with the man who had guided his footsteps up the long and toilsome path from the parish to the empire. But at the moment of grave decision Alexander took the wise, the intelligent, and the patriotic course. His heroic attempt to make Jugoslavia a democracy instead of a feudalistic structure deserves success. Friends of peace everywhere will bespeak complete realization of it.

The new generation of artists have little use for the wood-engravers who, not many years ago, gave the American illustrated magazine the distinction it lost with the coming of new processes and cheapness. But these men brought wood-engraving as a reproductive art to a perfection it had never reached before.

probably will never reach again, and the passing of Harry Davidson would end one of the most distinguished chapters in the history of American art were it not that, fortunately, Timothy Cole is still at work, though no longer for the magazine. Davidson was not, perhaps, among the greatest of the group, but he was amazingly skillful. Few illustrators whose drawings he engraved had reason ever to complain of misrepresentation. He could reproduce the very quality of their medium, whether wash, or charcoal, or oil, the very line of an etching, or burr of a dry-point. He effaced himself for, after all, his aim was to interpret, but in effacing himself he showed how accomplished a craftsman he was.

Today the Expressionists will not recognize the artist who does not express something so absolutely his own that at times the difficulty is for anybody else to understand what he seeks to express. They forget that interpretation can be an art. The great singer, the master violinist or pianist, as a rule, does but interpret the music of the composer. And so it was with these American wood-engravers, so it ever has been. Albert Durer did not cut all his own designs, nor did Holbein, but for that reason we do not value their prints the less. In the development of wood-engraving we can trace, step by step, the increased facility of the engraver in producing a facsimile and, as a consequence, the ever-growing demands upon him of the designer. The American wood-engravers simply achieved the end that all their predecessors had set for themselves from the day when the now nameless genius cut the rough but rare St. Christopher.

If the wood-engraver is an artist who can design as well as engrave, his work has, of course, a double claim to originality. We do not ask the singer, the violinist and the pianist to compose the music which delights us in their interpretation, but we think them the more original as artists if they can. Wood-engraving, as the American masters understood it, was too engrossing to leave much time for the practice of other arts. A few did engrave their own drawings and paintings, but not one was as fine a draftsman or painter as Lepere in France. In every sense he was expressing himself when he engraved his wood blocks, which the new school has still to surpass in their revelation of a strong personality in both design and interpretation. However, in the annals of wood-engraving as a reproductive art, Davidson holds a high place, and his work will not be forgotten.

## Editorial Notes

When the American Historical Association meets for its convention next December at Richmond, Va., one of the questions which will come to its attention will relate to the problem of caring for public records. Far more than the average individual realizes, this problem is one which is becoming increasingly important, in view of the great difficulty and cost associated with replacing them when lost. For example, Chicagoans have spent millions of dollars for abstracts as a result of the fire of 1871, and the destruction of records in San Francisco in 1906 is said to have cost \$3,000,000 in proceedings under a special title law—aside from the cost of records in probate matters and civil and criminal actions. It is well known that in some New York towns stores of local records of historic value have been burned as junk.

What Lord Warre said recently in London concerning the great International Advertising Convention struck a keynote which is prophetic and inspiring in its promise. "I believe," he said, "that the time will come when England and America will advertise throughout the world that they stand together for all time for honesty, truth and service; for a policy which will lead the world to realize that every member of every nation is inter-related, that strenuous effort and friendly rivalry mean prosperity and are constructive, and that war is suicidal, negative and destructive." When that day dawns, the problems of the nations will largely be solved automatically.

**A King Who Has Done His Duty**

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 25

A Labor Party lecturer this week-end says politicians think most of applause and the power of attraction, but the story of the journey of Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, to London and Boulogne, shows the real hardships politicians can suffer. As he left Victoria his denunciation of London cooking and praise of French "For three weeks," he replied. "I have eaten nothing but sole and chicken, chicken and sole, and I have had enough for the rest of my life." His satisfaction on entering a French train was great, but he was dismayed when he read on the menu the words: "Filets de Sole Dieppois et Poulet Roti."

The streets of London seem to be always more or less "up" for repairs or to allow for the digging for water or gas mains. But with the close of the London season there are more "up" than less. The wayfarer is bound to look up from his paper to see the banks which have suddenly left the noisy main thoroughfare and digressed into quiet residential streets whose occupants regard his vehicle with the utmost disfavor. A large block of Oxford Street near the Marble Arch is closed and the breadth of Whitehall has suddenly become restricted. The Ministry of Transport has a committee that has been busy on the question of bus routes, and they are empowered to attach the following conditions: That busses shall only ply for hire on approved routes, and that they shall maintain a regular service for the convenience of the public.

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